MEMPHIS, MISSOURI, THURSDAY APRIL 9, 1891.

A MEMORY.

I seem to see your slender fingers straying
Adown the milk-white keys,
And hear, as in old times, you, dearest, playing
Sweet organ symphonies, I catch the weird roll of the wondrous minor, The tenor's golden tone; And mark where mellowed into sounds diviner The alto sours alone.

The notes fall like red leaves, at noon descend-And fading in some stream. Where the late sun to the tired waves is lending The radiance of its gleam.

You touch on home themes tenderer, sweeter Deep bass divinely roils; And 1 of life and truth and heaven am surer, And the great choir of souls.

Now we have mated; you have made confession, With slow, ab ted breath That sobs and struggles with the soul's re-Are mine for life and death.

Gone, gone is this hard world's ankind rejec-Life's cloud's have melted fast; I. in the light of your most sweet affection, Forget the toil-scarred past.

And there are children, dearest! children, play-By the long, purpling meer, There where the mountain-rowan's limbs are swaying Across the vine-stained floor.

Tis evening; lo! a cottage light is gleaming Beside the gray North Saa;
And, in the foreground of my soul's sweet You sing "The Sands o' Dee."

The tears stand in your blue, blue eyes, my You seem to see her dead, There where the white waves' annry threads are curling Bound the rock girdled head

Ah, mel you hear the fog-bell's dreadful peal-The ti-le cries through the gloom;
But past the knolls to our rough highland shiel-The cattle have come home.

## SAVED BY A HAIR.

It was a dark and stormy night without, and I drew my chair closer to the fire as I sipped my tea and regaled myself with the news of the local paper. As the storm and sleet rattied furiously against the window, and pedestrians hurried by, anxious to reach a place of shelter, I felt thankful that I was not obliged to leave my comfortable home for the night.

"What's this?" I said, as my eye alighted on a startling paragraph. "Mysterious murder! - Mr. John Randolph, one of our old and wealthy citizens, was this morning found dead in his room, having been murdered during the night by some unknown person. Edgar Morton, a clerk in his employ, and who, reports sav, was soon to be married to his daughter, has been arrested for murder, and circumstances are said to be against him."

Now, although I am usually among

young man's innocence. As I spoke there came a gentle tan at

the door, followed almost immediately not succeed in making any discovery. by the entrance of a lady deeply veiled,

"Excuse me, Mr. Ferguson, for enmust be my only excuse. "Be seated, Miss Raudolph," I said,

rising and banding her a chair. "Oh, Mr. Ferguson!" she sobbed forth, burying her face in her hands; to you on such an errand as this!" I endeavored to quiet her, and par-

tially succeeded, when I drew from her of any of the household. It was, inwhat few facts she knew regarding her

"He retired last night at the usual hour, apparently in good spirits, and no book, and, saying nothing to any one of sound was heard during the night to my discovery, started for the residence cause any alarm. In the morning as he failed to appear at breakfast, a servant acting. I found him, as his attendant was dispatched to summon him. Knocking at the door and receiving no an- he be disturbed. swer, he finally opened it and advanced into the room. What a sight did he thought, "to divert suspicion." then behold! My poor father lay upon his bed, with his throat cut from ear to him but for a moment on the most urgent ear! Death must have come suddenly business, she finally reluctantly con--so suddenly as to prevent an no trouble in making his escape."



"OH! IF YOU CAN DO ANYTHING TO SAY

HIM I'LL AMPLY REPAY YOU." "But," I said, "I can't see why any one should suspect Edgar of the mur-

Edgar was told of the murder, he turned very pale, reeled and would port been given him. Some of the ig- portunity of visiting Edgar Morton's searching his room. A razor, on which murder he had returned to the apartwas several spots of blood, was found ments and deposited the blood-stained concealed under the carpet, together evidences of his crime, thus incriminatwith an old suit of clothes belonging ing Edgar. to Edgar, which was bespattered with crime of murder. "Oh, Mr. Ferguson! If you can do anything to save him, and, at the same time, bring the gulty perpetrator of the deed to justice, I will

amply reward you." 'Do you know of any enemies of your father, or of Edgar, who would be likely to commit such a crime, either for rob-

"Oh," she replied, "it was not done for robbery, as everything in the room was many pe as my father left it the night before. His watch and pocket-book, the latter containing a good sum of money, were found under his pillow, where he al-ways placed them, so that the crime must have been committed to gratify a soon they's suthin' th' matter?

fludish thirst for revenge." "Now, then, who of all your acquaintarras could do such a thing?"

knowledge, or Edgar either-unless, perhaps, it might be Conrad Smithers my father's book-keeper and head clerk But it would be impossible for him to do such a deed."

"What reason have you for suspecting that he is not Edgar's triend?" "Only this: Some time ago Conrad whom we have always regarded as one of the family, proposed for my hand, and I told him it was not mine to give 'I suspected as much,' he muttered.

And then, while his face grew dark as night and his features assumed an appearance perfectly fearful, he continued But you shall never become the wife of Edgar Morton while I have life to prevent it.' He then turned and abruptly left my presence. I was much alarmed and thought of speaking to my father about it; but during the afternoon he returned and begged my forgiveness for the words he had used and made such professions of sorrow in re-

and have since thought no more of the "The fact is quite clear to me," I said. I know this fellow well and the sort of company he keeps, and I should not be surprised to find that he committed the murder. Now, then, I want to see the body of your father and the room in

which the deed was done."
"Well, Mr. Ferguson," she said, rising and preparing to accompany me, "you will find everything as it was when first discovered. The officer decided not to disturb anything until after the inquest, which takes place to-morrow fore-



CONRAD SMITHERS, THIS IS A DESPER-ATE GAME YOU ARE PLAYING."

Wrapping myself up in my great coat, we set out; and, after a brisk walk the first to hear of criminal news, from of ten minutes, reached the handsome the nature of my business, this was the residence of my companion. I was at first intimation I had received that such once shown to the room of the murdered a murder had been done. This seemed man, and then began making such an very strange, as I was on the very best examination as only a detective knows of terms with Mr. Randolph and his how to make. Circumstances of the most trivial character, which would be "And so this is the way that Edgar overlooked by an ignorant person, are Morton repays the benefactor of his often siezed upon by a skillful detective, youth and soon-to-be father! Yet no," and sometimes constitute the most dam-I cried; "I will stake my life on that aging evidence of guilt. In this case, however, everything had been done in the most skillful manner, and I could

I was about to leave the room in de who at once threw aside her veil, dis- spair when, glancing toward the bed, I closing to me the features of my de- noticed what appeared to be a slight ceased friend's daughter, Cecilia Ran- scratch upon the neck of the murdered man just above the gaping wound which had so cruelly let out his life's blood. tering uninvited, but urgent business On examination I found it to be nothing more than a hair, which had in some manner probably become loosened from the head of the assailant and had settled on the neck of the victim, where it now lay, a silent yet truthful witness, "that I should ever be obliged to come pointing out the guilty wretch to the eye of justice. The hair was of a deep red color, which was totally unlike that

> deed, the same color and shade as that of Conrad Smithers. I placed it carefully in my pocket-

> of Smithers, intent on doing a little said, ill in bed, and on no account must "This sickness is but a stratagem,"

Telling the woman I wanted to see sented to my entrance. I found him outcry-and the unknown assassin had lying upon a bed, apparently in great pain. In my youth I had studied medicine, and was consequently well informed in such matters, and I saw at once, with a quick glance, that he was only feigning sickness. He started up somewhat angrily as I entered, but I silenced him with a motion of my

> "Conrad Smithers, this is a desperate game you are playing, but it will avail you nothing." "What do you mean?" he exclaimed. springing to his feet, his illness all

> gone.
> "I mean that the game is up, and the murderer of John Randolph is discov-Thrown completely off his guard, as

and burying his face in his hands. sobbed out, "Lost! lost!" "Do you confess the murder, then?"

I had anticipated, he sank into a chair,

"I do," he answered, "now that concealment is no longer of use." I took him at once into custody, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing him

change places with Edgar Morton.

Conrad Smithers was tried for the murder; and, knowing that any defense would be useless after his confession to "That is the most mysterious part of me, he pleaded guilty and threw himthe sad affair. This morning, when self upon the mercy of the court, which sentenced him to imprisonment for life. It needs scarcely be explained that have fallen to the ground had not sup- the villain Smithers had found an opnorant beholders of this scene thought room in his absence and possessed himhis actions denoted guilt, and an officer self of the razor and the articles of was summoned, who at once insisted on clothing. After the commission of the

About a year after I received an invi blood. This was considered sufficient tation to the welding of Cecil Raudolph evidence to warrant his arrest, and he and Edgar Morton, who live most hapnow lies in jail, charged with the awful pily together, and never cease thanking me that Edgar was saved by a hair.

Missed a Lunch. The Rev. E. A. Horton told a good

story at the Channing Club on Tuesday evening. A special service was held at which programs were distributed. On them was printed, "Services at 10:30, collection at 12:30." The word collection was a misprint for collation, and proposes to make the government their Boston Traveler.

PEDAGOGUE-Can you give a sentence illustrating the difference be-tween mind and matter Tommie-Yes sir! When I don't mind, pretty

An affair of the heart—when it is a to raise a fund of \$500,000,000 to be loaned manipulate everything to make the rich who are troubled with nervousness or day.

GOVERNMENT LOANS BY NO MEANS A NEW IDEA.

The Government Has Been Loaning Money to Banks for Twenty-Eight Years; It Has Loaned Money to Railroads, to Exp sitions, to Whisky Men; Why Not

The proposition that the government hould loan money to the people on real estate security is received by the advoates of a restricted currency volume as one of violent lunacy. It is denounced by such aspersions as "wild," "impractical," "chimerical," "visionary," "lunicy," etc. As though this government had never done such a thing as loan money to the people -and on poorer se-

curity than on real estate, too. Why the government has been loaning noney to bank corporations for twentyeight years at 1 per cent .- as high as \$340,000,000.

gard to them that I freely forgave him, For over twenty-seven years a law has been on the statute books allowing certain of those banks the free use of government funds without any security. At times as high as \$60,000,000 has been out in this way.

A loan of government bonds was made to the Pacific railroads years ago, the roads to pay the interest on those bonds: but those railroad corporations have not had the integrity or decency to even pay that interest, and a bill was introduced in the senate January 15 directing that proceedings of condemnation be com-menced against the corporations, and providing a fund to pay off those bonds. t is estimated that \$250,000,000 will be required to settle those claims for which the government is responsible.

The government joaned money to the corporation that run the centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and had o go into the courts to make the corporation refund the money. The govern nent leaned money to the cotton exposition at New Orleans and stipulated that he money should be repaid.

The government has built warehouses or whisky men to store their liquor in It gives certificates of the grade, quality and proof: gives the owners three years n which to pay the tax: and pays the expense of guarding and protecting the whisky at an annual expense of \$3,000,-000. The government is equally liberal and generous with importers and exporters, building warehouses and storing their goods free of cost.

The government has only recently authorized a loan of a large sum of money to the corporation that is to run the of the world's fair at Chicago, and stipulated would be better off, because the for its payment.

The government has been giving several millions to the bondholders as an absolute bonus for the simple privilege of paying the bonds.

it a thing so unprecedented at the pres | ing the people. Oh! the people would be ent time, when it is universally admitted by all except bankers and money-lenders and the press subsidized in their interests, that there is an unexampled strin gency in the money market, that farm ers should ask government loans? Even this demand is not without abundant precedent. Such a system prevailed is being hit by this proposition. He throughout all, or nearly all, of the colmies until it was prohibited by parlia ment for the reason that it was undermining the specie basis, debt-creating, usury-robbing system of the British noney kings, the fund-holders and the fixed income class.

Dr. Franklin has left on record a history of the plan adopted in Pennsylvania and its results, which we copy: The assembly of Pennsylvania, by an a passed in 1739, authorized the issue of pane oney to the amount 180,000 (\$400,000 This was to be emitted to the several be rowers from a loan office established for that purpose. Five persons were nominated trustees of the loan office, under whose care and direction the bills or notes, were to be

They were to lend out the bills on rea security of at least double the value for term of sixteen years, to be paid with inter-e-t. Thus one-sixt eath part of the principal was yearly naid back into the office rower. The interest was applied to public services; the principal during the first ter years let out again to fresh borrowers. The borrowers, from year to year, were to have the money only for the remaining part of the term of sixteen years, repaying by installments, and during the last six years of the sixteen, the sums paid in were not emitted, but the notes burnt and destroyed. so that at the end of sixteen years the whole might be called in and burnt, and the accounts completely settled.

Lest a few wealthy persons should engross all the money, which was intended for more general benefit, no one person, whatever se-curity he might offer, could borrow more than £100.

Thus numbers of poor settlers were a commodated and assisted with money t

carry on the r settlements, to be repaid in easy yearly payments, as the yearly prod-ucts of their lands should enable them. It bore no promise of redemption in

coin, but a pledge that it should be re ceived for all dues. It rested wholly upon the credit of the commonwealth, the tax-payers and producers, and it was loaned to the extent of the demand, upor "land and plate." It passed through no bankers' hands

but was loaned to the people, thus sav-

ing banking toll, and banking restric tion of volume; nor are there any panic or fluctuations recorded. Thomas Powell, M. P., of England, who acted as governor and commanderin-chief of all provinces, in a book writ ten by him in 1768, says in regard to thi

colonial system of money: I will venture to say that there never was wiser or better measure, never one Letter calculated to serve the uses of an increasing country, and never was a measure mor stead ly pursued or more faithfully executed forty years to, ether, than the loan office in Pennsylvania, formed and administered by the assembly of that province. In a country under such circumstances money lent upon interest to settlers creates money. Paper money thus lent upon interest will crease gold and silver principal while the interest becomes a revenue that pays the charges of the government. This currency is the true l'actolean strean

which converts all into gold that is washed As a result of this system, Dr. Frank-Between the years 1749 and 1775, while abundance regned in Pennsylvania and there was peace in all ter borders, a more

happy and prosperous population could not perhaps be found on this glote. In every home there was comfort. The people gen-erally were highly moral, and knowledge

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL Bow the Gold Bug Papers Wilfully Mis represented the Proposition of Govern

ment Losns. The Boston Globe, under the head of 'Robbing Peter to Pay Paul," displays its ignorance of the subject it is discussing when it puts the proposal to loan money upon real estate in the following manner. Senator Peffer's scheme for relieving the

Kansas farmers of their merigage burdens on the farms at 1 per cent per annum. The commenced to attack and did succeed in pounds, two and a half hours will be of it. It stands to reason that any long farmer is to pay 10 per cent per annum, but 9 per cent is to be applied on the principal and 1 per cent for 'interest.' The 1 per cent is not really for interest, however, but is merely intended to cover the expenses, so likely out of two control of the people, and every mother's son of these conspirators should be incontinently is merely intended to cover the expenses, so that the money is really to be loaned with-out any return. The consumers in the east are to be taxed on their necessaries of life rear its crest of effrontery to try to

Here again it goes off on a sort tan- Alliance Herald.

"I cannot possibly say. My father A FEW PRECEDENTS. dem that displays an ignorance that it RIOTING BY STRIKERS. had not an enemy in the world, to my tion of being the Athens of America: The trouble with this scheme is two-fold

First, it ignores the fact that this govern ment is not a pawn shop or a loan company and has no business to go into mortgage and land speculations; secondly, it ignores the other fact that the money that is to be loaned, without interest, to Kansas farm-ers must come mainly out of the pockets o the poor people of the east in the form o taxation on their food and clothing. Why should the pople be taxed to pay off private debts? They have enough to do to pay off the public debt. The fact of the matter is that the gov

ernment is now doing just what the Globe says that it has no right to do. is loaning money to the national banks only that, but these same banks charge the people on an average of 10 per cent. before these banks will allow them to banks, by the aid of this franchise, have compelled the American people to pay in round figures interest enough to enable these same banks to declare dividends to the extent of over \$2, 000,000,000 during the last quarter of a century, nearly as much as the total debt of the whole country at the close of the war. They now have on hand a surplus of over \$187,000,000, undivided profits to the extent of over \$70,-000,000 more, and the Kansas farmers have been taxed to this extent to meet it. Nearly all this has gone into the a warning of trouble there and thousands pockets of the eastern money lenders grathered to witness the work of the first without any service being rendered for the same. And what is more than this, no one was taxed to get the principal of this money out into the hands of the bankers, but people were taxed to get the interest into their pockets. Under the plan proposed by Senator Peffer, the government would simply print the money, just the same as it did for the bankers, in the form of notes, and let the western farmers have it on the same plan. The only difference would be that

money so printed and put out. The government would get just as much interest for the money as it now gets from the banker for the same privilege. The only difference is that the Boston banker would have to go without the interest that he, under the present system, extorts out of the western farmer. In this case the government simply does away with the middle man in getting money out to the people. The people of the east would not be taxed or robbed one cent by the opera-But, on the contrary, the masses tion. operatives in the eastern mills

the mortgage of the farmer would be

deposited in the treasury instead of the

bond of the banker as security for the

farmer of the west would under this arrangement have the money that now goes to eastern money lenders to buy more clothing from the workers of the east. Bt then that is In consideration of all these favors, is always the cry of those who are despoilmore plenty, as the security would be transferred from bonds to land, and there is a great deal more land than bonds. But this matter is only a verification of the saying, "It is the hit dog that howls." The eastern money lender knows that if this be put in operation he will be like Othello, "his occupation will be gone,"-National Citizens' Alli-

ABOUT A THIRD PARTY.

Citizens Is to Get Together. No intelligent reader can follow the drift of the political news without being impressed with the vitality of that section of organizers, loosely called the third party. It is without common leadership, but not without a common disquietude as to the industrial and ecoomic situation.

The organizations are many and banners variegated, but the heart and mind of these men are in unison upon the essentials. The time that is to try men's souls is again coming upon us,not in the sense, however, spoken of by the author of the famous "Crisis," who ! put that phrase in vogue a century and more ago. The appeal is not to arms. The battle-field is the convention hall, the chamber of the legislature and the

hustings. The leaders among the old parties-ee that old issues are passing away, and of Pensions for the week: that the country is being sacrificed to the privateering of selfish politicians. Time was when citizens went to the polls to vote as they prayed, and fight as they voted. Nowadays the rich sit in their windows and review battalions of workmen in uniforms bought with the party campaign funds.

Politics now largely means a combination of voters pledged to protect certain private interests. Patriotism is dying at the seat of power. Ex-Mayor Hart, of Boston, is bold enough to see what all this logically leads to. He exclaimed, at a recent gathering of republicans: "We need a little bit of good old-fashioned

Methodist revival." We need more; we need some kind of a political economy that will restore the state of democracy in which the great body of the people were well-to-do This must come, however, not as a estoration, but as a reformation upon a

loctrine of economics and ethics that makes the busines of the state the business of the people, and the business of the people the business of the state. In more states than one this reforma tion is taking form. A special dispatch

from Washington contains some mutterings from the great west:-The two foremost leaders of the Kansas Farmers' alliance, Senator Peffer and Congressman Simpson are both in favor of the organization of a new political party under the auspices of the alliance. It is important that this fact should be duly considered, and also the other points, that the two Kansas feminine boomers of the alliance, Mrs. Lease and Mrs. Driggs, take the same ground. The influence of these four leaders is very great.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, has taken ground in favor of the new party. 'I stand," he says, "upon the tripple plank platform adopted at St. Louis by he alliance and the labor organizations, and shall uphold the course that is taken in Cincinnati."

President Gompers, of the Federation f Labor, says: "The Federation favors measures, not parties. We are in polities only upon measures. We are not committed to party movements, but we favor all aggressive measures and support those who support our measures. These leaders and many others look upon the nationalization of natural monopolies as the ultimate outcome of the resent situation in this country .- The New Nation.

PREE coinage of silver was in practice n this country from 1793 to 1873, and there was never a word uttered against the silver dollar until the money power began to feel that it was greater and kicked out of power and all their representatives squelched, it would no longer richer and the peor poorer Alabama sleeplessness.

PLANTS IN THE SCOTTDALE

COKE REGION RAIDED. Bomb Expioded Near the Leisenring Works, Tearing Out the Front of a Workman's House-Armed Deputies Make No Resistance to the Maddened Mob and Are Driven from Their Posts.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: The most eventful day in the coke strike was favorable to the men. The labor leaders say no preconcerted attack was made. but in view of the fact that three of the principal works in the region were raided, and that in the morning the operaat the very I per cent. that it says that tors had decided to resume all plants, the farmers had not ought to have. Not | the talk of accidental raids does not go very far. At two o'clock in the morning the strains of a band woke all strikers on the road from Scottdale to Bradhave it to do business with, and the ford, and in a short time 1,500 men followed the musicians' path, which was directed to the Jimtown plant of the H. . Frick Company.

This place was reached at 5 a m., when the works were captuted without a struggle, except the incidental disarming of Superintendent Rosser, whose revolver was flourished in vain. A few workers were struck with stones, but the body of strikers dispersed without serious damage. Some time later a terrific report in the

direction of the Leisenring works gave bomb exploded by the strikers. The shock was felt for several miles, but its only visible effect was the tearing of a great hole in the front of a non-union worker's house and the throwing up of considerable dirt in the vicinity. It is feared that such work is not over with, however, as the effect upon the unruly but thoroughly organized Hungarians was ominous. After this the workmen at Leisenring Nos. 2 and 3 were chased out of the yards and a few only returned when the excited crowd had departed.

The few men at the Leith works were also driven out, though nobody is reported badly injured Trouble is also talked of at the Trotter plant, but this denied by the operators. The big Morewood plant of the Frick Company a'so contributed more than its quota to the exciting events of the day. This plant has been in partial operation, and has been carefully guarded by deputies. Fig. 1'il have you discharged." He pashed the box of cigarettes angrily Some 3,000 strikers gathered about the place, however, and swept the armed deputies aside as if they had been chaff. Not a blow was struck, not a shot fired, as such a move would have been fatal to both guards and workers in the face of

the 3,000 determined strikers. After the abandonment of the works y the guard an hour of wrecking followed. Tracks, doors, and in fact everything movable were torn and wrenched aside by the maddened crowd, who only left after the plant had been mutilated beyond immediate repair. The central board of the federation neets in Pittsburgh when th

At Uniontown Judge Ewing granted a preliminary in unction against all men a-sembling at the Frick works not employed by that company. Sheriff McCormick, with a number of armed deputies, left Uniontown on a special train to arrest the leaders in the everal raids. Probably the ugliest feature of the several raids was the number of women participating, the most seriously injured man being Pit-

Boss Cooper, who was struck again and again with an iron bar in the hands of an infuriated woman. Secret me tings were held by the strikers, who will cerain'y prevent the intended resumption. There has been much telegraphic cor espon lence between Gov. Pattison and Sheriff Clawson of Westmoreland County regarding the strike of the cokeworkers and the attack upon the works of Erick & Co. of Morehead. The Sheriff asked permission to use the arms of two companies of the national guard to precent property, but Gov. Pattison responded that "the civil power to maintain the peace must be exhausted and powerless before the military power can be invoked." To this plied that he did not want the troops but only their arms, Gov. Pattison. however, in another dispatch declined

to issue the desired order. The following table shows the number and value of cases allowed by the Bureau



Use ammonia in the water you wash

glass in. In baking cake butter neither tin no paper, and do not remove the paper till the cake is quite cold. For a cold on the lungs, lay a cloth on

he chest which has first been wrung out in boi ing water and sprinkled with turpentine. In serving chocolate shake a very ittle cinnamon over the filled cup to nake the beverage like the chocolate of

Mexico and Havana. THE eating-table should be set in ight, airy room, moderately heated, while the mental atmosphere should be one of quiet and happy relaxation. To FASTEN a steel blade which has come out of the handle, fill the cavity with rosin, then warm the part to be

adjusted, and insert slowly, pressing it n firmly. Ho'd till it gets cold. For rheumatism, take half a glassful of lemon juice for ten nights. Always take it when g tting into bed at night. Wear flannel next to the skin, and in zold weather sleep in warm blankets.

If the sirloin weighs twelve or fifte mproved thereby.

FOUR SIDE POCKETS TO THAT | FIERCE AND ANGRY MOB | WILL HUMBERT FIGHT?

An Old Man Linds Some Cigarettes But Loses His Clears. An old man with a florid face sat in

restaurant the other da talking business with another diner across the table. His coat was hanging on the wall beside him, and he was so earnstly engaged in conversation that when the meal was ended and he was ready to smoke he reached up his hand without looking around and began to feel for the pocket of his overcoat. His hand reached impatiently all over the garment, found the pocket, went down into it and came forth empty. Then the old man searched for the other pocket. This was on the other side of the coat, next to the wall, and it took his straying hand some time to get into it. A look of surprise flashed over the old gentleman's face. He drew forth from the pocket a box of cigarettes. He put hem down on the table and looked at

them contemptuously. "Cigarettes," he said, with a sniff. Cigarettes. Somebody has stolen my igar-case and left these things in my pocket.

The old man began to get angry and his face grew redder. "Cigarettes," he snorted. "The scoundrel! Waiter, waiter," he called, his voice rising in anger.

"Yes, sir. "Who put these things in my pocket and stole my cigars?" "I don't know, sir, I'll see about it,

"You should know, you do know." "Let me look in your pockets, sir: you may be mistaken." "Don't contradict me. I tell you they're stolen, and some one has put these d --- things in my pocket."

"Let me look in your pocket again, sir. They may be there." "You shan't look in my pecket. Don't you think I know what's in my pockets and what isn't? Didn't I just go through them? What does this house mean," cried the old man, standing up and shaking his finger threateningly, "by allowing a guest to be treated in this fashion? I'll have you reported,

across the table. "Bring me some cigars," he snapped. As the old gentleman was lighting his cigar another man came up and reached for the coat which was hanging on the reg beside the indignant guest. He got a fierce glance as he took down the coat. The old man got up, his face purple with rage.

"What are you going to do with that out, sir?" he asked crisply. "Put it on," answered the other calmly, han ling it to a waiter. "That is my ceat, sir."

I beg your pardon, it is my coat, replied the stranger cooly, slipping his arms through the sleeves. The old man was in a tremble. "That is my coat," he shouted.

Take it off." The stranger's eye caught sight of the box of eigareties lying on the table. "Ah," he said, "I see you have been trying the flavor of my eigarettes. Won't you have another?" he added,

smiling. "Where are my cigars?" cried the furious o.d gentleman. "I'm sure I don't know," said the stranger quietly. "Perhaps they're in your pocket here. I see our coats are recisely alike. I noticed that when I

hung mine be ide vours." The old man looked at his coat undisturbed on its peg. "Have a cigar?" he said faintly. "No. I thank you, I prefer eigarettes."
"Have a drink?"

"No, I thank you, I seldom drink."

"Hang it, waiter!" cried the old gen deman, "bring me my check. Are you oing to keep me here all day?" "Good day, sir," said the stranger. "Good day," growled the irascible old gentleman.

A moment later the stranger re-"Excuse me, sir," he said mildly, may I have one of my cigarettes? Just then the old gentleman swore coundly -New York Tribune.

"The Iron Port of the World." Escanaba is the country seat of Delta County, Michigan. It lies at the foot of the great pine forests, and overlooks Little Bay de Noquet, the headwaters of Green Bay. Five years since it was practically a village in the wilderness. To day finds it a city with a population of 8,000, lighted by electricity, having a well-equipped fire brigade, waterworks with a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons per day, a high school and three other schools, six churches, three newspapers, a railway station where 216 trains arrive and depart daily, and it will shortly have an electric street railthese Hungarians have money and they way in full work. Its annual retail trade is estimated at \$3,000,000, and its wholesale trade, including iron cre, pig iron, lumber and coal, at about \$25,-

According to Mr. Nursey's care ully written report, capable of the fullest verification, Escanaba is the greate-t ron port of the world. He tells us that laring the navigation season of 1890 it shipped 3,700,000 tons of iron ore, or nearly double that of all the ore ports of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota combined. Its lumber output amounted to about 120,000,000 feet, while the freight capacity of the vessels entering and clearing from its port exceeded 8,000,000 tons. This compares with tonnages of the greatest scaports of the world, which are: (1) London, 19,-000,000; (2) Liverpool, 14,000,000; (3) New York, 11,000,000; and next comes Escanaba with 8,000,000 tons,-Iron. Ocular Cataract.

An ophthalmic surgeon in the City Hospital reports that in 94 per cent. of cases of cataract, there has been a pre ecding chronic dyspensia, and he attributes the opacity of the lens of the eve to faulty nutrition. He claims success in clearing up all such opacities by constitutional treatment together with a peculiar manipulation of the eyes which probably tends to improve the blood circulation and the local nutrition. We have often thought the Eve Sharpener might be useful in such cases, as it certainly has the effect of improving the blood circulation, but we have hesitated to advise such cases to experiment with it at their own risk. Should any such misfortune come to us, Ithe experiment could be made, since theoretically it is in the line of proper treatment. As to the relation of cause and effect between a depraved state of the blood arising from dyspepsia and the occurrence of taract, there can hardly be a doubt sufficient to roast it in. Beef must hang continued impurity of the blood is at least two days, its flavor is so much | bound to cause inflammation or degeneration to some tissue somewhere. If A LITTLE powdered borax thrown into the character of the man dere de upon the bath makes the water very soft, and | what he eats, of course the character of greatly invigorates and rests the bather. his tissues must depend upon the kind This is particularly beneficial to those of blood supply they get from day to

PENNSYLVANIA STRIKERS ARE UNDER GUARD.

it Present Awed by Troops, They Wait Only for Their Departure to Precipitate Troub'e-The Bead Strikers Peacefully Buried at Scottdale.

The situation in the Pennsylvania coke regions remains practically unhanged. The feeling prevails that as ong as the militia remains there will be no more lawlessness. The soldiers can not stay always, however, and it is feared that un'e s the strike is settled before they are ca'led home the depredations will be renewed just as soon as their backs are turned. The feeling among the strikers is intensely bitter, but they are careful to commit no overt act and content themselves with scowling at the militia and murmuring in unintelligible

For thirty consecutive hours a stream of thousands of people viewed the bodies of the men who were shot at Morewood. They were stretched out side by side on long platform, around which the crowd surged in its eagerness to get a glimpse of the dead men. They are all young men with the exception of Cressango Binero, the Italian, and Valentine Zindle. The faces of the dead were cleanly shaved, and on the breast of each was placed a symbol of the Roman Catholic Church, while around the wrists of a ew were entwined the beads upon which they had been accustomed to repeat their pravers.

s not often witnessed. Of the thousands who viewed the remains scarcedy a man came in whose countenance was not drawn and scowling as he gazed on the work of the rifles, and hundleds of the work of their anger and anguish change in any mission. That is not the discounter usage Whatever sands who viewed the remains scarcely They were miners, cokers and their may have been the design of Italy, the wives. The latter are more revengeful, if anything, than their liege lords, and I from his government, was a surprise to the are considered more dangerous antagon-ists. It is well known among the citivens that the lives of Captain Loar and ured upon dangerous ground upon an ashis deputies would be in jeopardy should the militia be withdrawn. The fo eign- that any of the Italians who were killed ers are excited to a degree bordering on frenzy, and, although they a e keeping all demonst ations within the pale of claim is only made as to three. As to the the law, the e is no doubt that they are determined to wreak vengeance eventually upon the people who are responsible | had voted. If they had registered falsefor the death of their countrymen.

At Scottdale, where the dead were to me interred, great apprehension was well as against the lives of some of felt that another riot would ensue at the funeral, but nothing of the kind oc-curred. Strong forces of milit a pa-state Department has not concluded its trolled the streets, attended the services, official inquiry, of which fact the gov-

get men to fill the places of the strikers. They are keeping the mines in good sumed that some of its subjects have condition. Although the men have been out of work for a month, they still seem ment of the United States is accountable onsiderable money, and from outward appearances are not suffering for anything. They all seem to be keeping sober. In fact, not one of them has been seen on the street in an intexicated condition. From the bankers it is learned that the foreign element, which constitutes 75 or 80 per cent, of the to the President by the Secretary of

There is no longer any doubt that the with a bitterness never before experienced in a strike. It is not beyond probability that if the str kers find they are debarred from reaching non-union men | toast. at the coke works, se ret methods of inducing them to stop will be made.

more or less funds.

An intelligent Hun, in speaking of their future, said: "We will hold a meeting, and then we will decide what and that is that the company can not get any foreigners to come here to take our place;, as we have notified all the Italians and Huns in the country of our

trouble. A Scottdale special says: A bloody battle between the troops and the strikers is expected soon - Frivate Kellar was detailed to act as interpreter to Genera Wiley. General Wiley directed him to mingle with the strikers and learn their intentions. He reported: "There is going to be trouble very soon. The strikers are all indignant because the soldiers have been sent here, but they do not seem to fear them. In one house I saw five guns and a number of revolvers, and in the other house I saw three guns and several revolvers. Five out of every ten of them have served in the armies of the old country, and they know what soldiers are. They say that the tion of the Federal authority for the soldiers who have been brought punishment of the leaders in the citizens' here are simply workingmen like themselves, and will not interfere with them. I picked up one of their papers to-day, and in one portion I found an article which stated that there was not a regular among the soldiers who had been brought to the regions, and that they need not be afraid of the militia the interesting items of business to lo men, who were novices, and did not disposed of will be an offer of \$100,000 know any more about warfare than the for the temple by parties who desire to strikers themselves I heard them ridiculing the Tenth Regiment. All of the World's Fair.

are in a dangerous mood over the killing of the men at Morewood, which they all claim was entirely unjustifiable.1 Kellar's warning was heard and heed ed. When daylight fell again upon the faces of the benighted thousands who inhabit this region, the sentinels of the State had men posted at every point where an outbreak was feared. The troops are supplied with ball cartridges, and the officers in command of the various guards have explicit orders to fire, if need be, on any mob which shall attempt to molest them, or any of the property which they are guarding.

Personal Cossip. Any railroads left out over night at likely to pass into the hands of Mr. Jay

ROBERT BROWNING is responsible for

the statement that he was nearly 50 be-

fore he made any money out of his writ-Tur richest professional mendicant is the country is "Blind Johnny," of Philadelphia. He is 60 years of age and is

worth \$20,000. An old elm in the Academy yard at Exeter, N. H., set out by Daniel Webster when a student there, and known to all old students and townspeople as the Webster elm, was cut down recently. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, son of the

great anti-slavery agitator, is very wealthy, having amassed money from the wool business. He is literary in his tastes, takes an active part in politics and is a Democrat. MUNKACZY has been forced to force his holiday and return to his studio be cause the famous ceiling which he painted

for the museum at Vienna was found on being placed in position to be too small by three or four feet. According to Lord Bea onfield's let ters, which are now being published by Mr. Froude, there was once a proposal on the part of the Greeks to make the late Lord Derby king of that country, but he declined the honor with thanks. is a hypocrite." COUNT VON MOLTKE is an enthusiastic musician, and in former years played the violoncello remarkably well. He delights in quiet musical evenings at home, where Dr. Joa him is a frequent two sources-indifference to the divine, guest, among other famous artists. and contempt for the human The Field Marshal lies on the sofa

ITALY RECALLS HER MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

Powers at Rome.

Many Persons Believe that This Step Is Preliminary to a Declaration of War-Government Officials Startled by This Sudden and Unexpected Move of the

The Government of Italy has commit-

ted an exceetingly unfriendly act. Under certain conditions, the recall of an ambassador would be equivalent to a declaration of war. But in the present instance it definitely appears that the Italian legation here is to be continued and left in control of a charge d'affaires. That indicates that Italy is not yet ready to sever diplomatic relations. The withdrawal of Baron Fava, so far as the official declaration goes, is to be interpreted as meaning that "Italy is not satisfied with the progress of adjustments between the two countries touching the New Orleans massacre." It may mean, also, that the Italian Government not satisfied with the conduct of Baron Fava in general, as well as in this particular instance, and that a lyantage has been taken of the present situation to retire him from the post to which he has so long been accredited, and to replace him with an ambassader who holds closer relations to the new Cabinet in Italy. It is not to be forgotten that the Italian Minister has been at Washington a long time, and that his home The scene in the morgue was one that political affiliations were in a great measure with a cabinet which has recently action of Baron Fava, under instructions administration, as it will undoubtedly be to the civilized world. Italy has ventsumption. There is no official proof in the New Orleans jail by the mob were subjects of the King of Italy. That rest, it has been shown that they were registered as citizens of Louisiana, and ly they had committed a crime against the suffrage of the United States as and accompanied the procession.

The coke company at Mount Pleasant is not making any effort at present to absence of official information, the government of Italy appears to have as-Accordingly the government of Ita'y has done that which in like circumstances generally precedes a declaration

of war. It has withdrawn its ambas The information that Baron Fava had been recalled was at once communicated workers of the region now striking, has State. The President and Secretary Blaine have been in conference.

The President directed the Secretary strike will be continued indefinitely and of the Navy to order to the North Atlantic station all ships of the American navy in Eastern waters anywhere between the Gulf of Mexico and the Maine

The following is a list of the ships and their present station: Atlanta, Tamp , Fia.; Baltimore, left Montevideo March 22: Boston, Tampa; Chicago, Tampa; Dolphin, Tampa; Phi'adelphia, Port-auto do. There is only one thing certain, Prince, Hayti: Vesuvius, New York: Yorktown, Tampa. These ships are all new ironelads. Of the older vessels in Atlantic waters

are these: Concord, New York; Cushing. Washington: Enterprise, Port-au-Prince; Essex, Montevideo; Jamestown, Fort Royal; Lancaster, Portsmouth, N. H : Kearsarge, cruising in West Indies; Minnesota, New York; Monongahela, Portsmouth, N. H: Newark, Philadelphia: Petrel, Santiago de Cuba; Portsmouth, Barbadoes; Richmond, Newport; Saratoga, Kingston, Jamaica: Tallapoosa, Buenos Avres; at last accounts it had been condemned and ordered sold;

Yantic, Port Royal. The United States Government, to satisfy Italy, is called upon to apologize in a formal manner for the New Orleans occurrences and indemnify the relatives of the sufferers, or to promise the exermovement against the assassins.

Another World's Fair Project. The annual conference of the Latter Day Saints will be held at Kirtland, Lake County, Ohio. Kir land was the first home of the Mormon Church. One of remove it to Chicago for exhibition at

Useful Hints. For friezes, nets have often been used with good effect, draped in graceful folds along the top of a room or stretched directly upon the wall. They are used very largely for transom decorations or as valances over windows or in alcoves. In using paregoric one drop for every nonth of age for a child under one year should be the rule. As, for instance, a child five months old may take five drops. It is scarcely necessary to say that paregoric should never be given a child unless it is absolutely needed, as in

severe colic. A stight burn should be tied up immediately in baking powder laid upon a wet cloth. This will sually prevent inflammation. But if the wound does inflame and become sore, bathe it with equal parts of raw linseed oil and lime water. After the inflammation is out, heal with zinc salve, which can be pro-

cured from the druggist. A VERY pa'e color in meat is a sign that the animal was poor in blood, and that the meat is wanting in nutritive qualities; the cause of the bloodlessness may even bave been some serious disease. A deep reddish purple color shows that the animal has not been killed, but that it died a natural death A marblelike appearance, produced by layers of

fat interposed between the fleshy fibers, is possessed by none but good meat. A TASTEFUL drapery for a square waste-paper basket consists of two festoons of plush or satin; peacock blue is a good choice, alternating with two deep crocheted points of be'ge color or paledue macrame cord in wheels, or any other pretty designs, and finished with heavy tassels of the cord. Rosettes and cords, both crotcheted, finish the top

and sides, and pompons of gathered plush may also be introduced if desired. Selected Miscellany. CHAPIN once said, beautifully: "The fatal fact about the hypocrite is that he

TRAINING the hand and the eye to do work well leads individuals to form correct habits in other respects. IMPOLITENESS is derived from just

CHEERFULNESS is an excellent wear-

while his visitors play, and alternately ing quality. It has been smokes and takes snuff from a favorite bright weather of the heart. ing quality. It has been called the